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ELY BY
OWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

[No. 1830.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets.
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston Inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode
rate terms. Feb. 3—d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board.

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 14—d

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10—d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so. Apply to the Printer.
September 25—d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
3 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND

5 hogheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20—d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool Refined Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3—d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. Now-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe
rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1—d

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke
house, coach house and stable and other ne
cessary buildings all of brick, situate on Roy
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.

February 9—d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20—d

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
quality.
11 do. do. Malaga do. }
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage
Parrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun

January 12—d

Attention to this Notice.

THOSE persons who gave their bonds,
(the list of which I have) will please to
take notice that they ought to have settled
with me in May last for property purchased
by them.

I will, in one month from this date, if they
do not come forward and pay off what is just
ly due, commence suits in chancery against
them.

Benjamin Dulany.
February 14—(27.)—(22v)

Spanish Hides.
1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.

February 20—d

A TANNERY.
FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improve
ments thereon, in the town of Center
ville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the
premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.
February 25—d

Dissolution of Partnership.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3—d

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO
cery BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 3—d

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moor's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhd.
Havana HONEY
Imperial
Hyson,
Young Hyson & }
Hyson Skin } Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demi-johns, Smuff in bot
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep
per, &c.
100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bbls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bbls. cut do.
20 bbls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa
mily use.

January 3—d

SEINE TWINE.
2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
—ALSO—
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 12—d

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th of March, at 11
o'clock, will be sold on the premises,
One third part of that valuable
Property CENTER MILLS, together with
the Lands, Improvements, &c. &c. adjoin
ing, known heretofore by the name of Four
Mile Mills, situated half way between Alex
andria and George-Town. A long credit will
be given for great part of the purchase mo
ney. The above property being so generally
known it is supposed a more particular de
scription is unnecessary.

And at the same time and place,
A variety of Household and Kitch
en Furniture, &c. &c.
By order of Executors.
Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 23—d

50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

February 18—d

For Freight to Europe,
THE STANCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 120 tons]
Completely equipped and now ready
at Hartshorne's wharf. Apply
To Captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or
JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)

40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hhd. Molasses
150 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Cin.

Feb. 20—d

FOR RENT,
THE STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25—d

Suwarrow Boots.
JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tick boots.
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5—d

M. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexan
der McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

—ALSO—
Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather.

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street.
July 8—d

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this Office.

For London.

The substantial, fast sailing
NEW SHIP
MOUNT-VERNON,
J. COGGERSHALL, Master.

Will sail the 10th instant. For passage
having excellent accommodations, apply to
the Master on board at Merchants wharf,
or to

Phineas Janney.

March 4—d

Wanted to Charter,
A VESSEL
Of about 2000 barrels
burthen, to load for a
port in ENGLAND, to
which immediate dispatch
will be given. Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

February 27—d

For Sale,
(Now landing from the brig "John")
20 Quarter casks Madeira Wine
12 in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5—d

FOR SALE,
An excellent Man Cook,
About 28 years of age. For terms apply
to the Printer.

March 2—cs

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscri
ber, to secure the payment of certain sums of
money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be ex
posed to sale, at public auction, on their re
spective premises, on the 7th day of May
next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon U
nion, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and
a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve,
and eighteen months, the purchaser giving
his notes with an approved indorser, for the
payment of the purchase money in three equal
payments, and further to secure the purchase
money, a deed of trust upon the land purcha
sed.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28—dts

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.
The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Cap
tain Davis, from Lisbon,
For sale, by
Lawson and Fowle.

CONSISTING OF
2300 bushels COARSE SALT, suitable for
the fisheries.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
28 boxes Lemons.
10 do. Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.

February 26—d

LANDING,
From the Brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Lawson & Fowle,

12 hhd. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.

February 20—d

Advertisement.
BY an order of the County Court of Fau
quier, we the subscribers are appointed com
missioners for selling the building of a Goal
for said county forty feet by sixteen in the
clear, eighteen feet high, with a passage be
low and above, to be built of brick or stone.
This is therefore to give notice, that proposals
will be received [to be lodged with Wm. Hor
ner] until Saturday the 25th of April next;
and if none should be agreed upon on that
day, we shall proceed to let said building to
the lowest bidder, on Monday following, be
ing court day.

William Horner, }
George B. Pickett, }
Wm. Edmonds, jr. }
Thornon Buckner, }
Wiley Roy, }

Fauquier Court-House, }
February 23, } [28] 2aw26th

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Rickette
Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant STORE
adjoining. They are large and convenient, and
will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOR.

July 23—d

From the National Intelligencer.

I will make no apology for presenting to the public the following statement of facts. It is a duty I owe my country, my friends and myself.

I left my own house in Kentucky early in December last, and travelled the usual road to the Chickasaw nation, thence through the Chickasaw nation to the settlements on Tombigbee. Here I spent two or three days looking at the lands; thence across the country, to the upper settlements on the Chickasaw river and down the river to where it takes the name of Pascagoula; here I left my horses and took a canoe, and after spending several days on the river, and part of two at the house of a gentleman, who showed me the papers and Livingston's address from New Orleans, I crossed the lake to the bayou of St. John's and passed into the city the usual road. I am thus particular, that my enemies may retract my steps if they choose. I rode, for I was unable to walk into New Orleans between 12 and 1 o'clock, p. m. and took lodgings at madam Foray's boarding-house. I remained in the public room where there were a number of gentlemen, until dinner—at the table, I think about 3 o'clock, I was arrested by colonel Kingsbury of the U. S. Army, who came attended by five or six officers, having left a guard of ten men at the door. I was immediately taken to the garrison, and closely confined under a sentry. About 2 o'clock the next morning, I was conveyed down the river in a boat about 25 leagues to Fort St. Philips, from thence about the same time the next morning I was conveyed 20 miles further down the river, and kept in the woods until the 23d in the evening; when I was put on board the schooner *Thatcher* (captain Hays) for Baltimore. On the evening of the 17th February I was given in charge to the officer commanding at Fort Mifflin—on the 18th I was taken before judge Nicholson by a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. I felt pleased to find myself once more in a country where the laws were respected and where there were men who dared to arrest oppression; whether it was the act of a petty tyrant, or sanctioned by the chiefs of the nation. On the 23d instant I came to this city, and addressed a note to the attorney general, letting him know where I was and requesting to know whether any and what charges were in his possession against me. The second day after I received an answer, telling me that when the executive should be furnished with sufficient evidence, I would be apprised. I conclude then the executive has not yet been furnished with sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest. I positively say it cannot be furnished—I have committed no crime against the laws of my country; yet I have been imprisoned, forced from place to place, at midnight, sent to sea in a tempestuous season, and carried 1000 miles or more from my business, to the loss of my property, the injury of my health, and the danger of my life. Why has all this been done? I have not yet been told. Wilkinson has acted with the honor of a soldier and the fidelity of a good citizen—and can the president really approve and justify a venal, petty tyrant in the act of violating the constitution and the laws of his country. He is, however, aware that some apology may be necessary for his general—he attempts to make it in the latter part of his message of 22d January; he there seems to think it probable the general sent us round from motives of humanity, least an impartial trial might not be had in the agitated city of New Orleans. In this holy ten miles square, there could be no doubt, where not only the highest judicial authorities were to be assembled, but where the court could be furnished with the aid of executive means; what aid? What executive means? Perhaps the senate can tell. The supreme court did not think it necessary; it decided without and consequently has incurred the displeasure of all who believe in executive infallibility. I have said the senate could probably tell what was meant by this aid (and that body I highly respect). Take the following statement—On the 22d January this all-important message was communicated to the senate; their doors were closed, and in a few hours they passed a bill suspending the power of granting the writ of habeas corpus; thus prostrating at once the civil authority, sacrificing the constitution on the altar of oppression, and subjecting every citizen in the west to the will of an ambitious unprincipled tyrant. Was this done through the aid of executive means; or had they just heard the Arabian nights entertainment of last winter, and shut their doors to keep out Burr and his army, lest they might be tied neck and heels and

tumbled into the Potomac—I have said every citizen of the west, because on them was this bill intended to operate; my own case may be the case of every individual of that country; imprisoned without having committed, or being charged with any offence, denied the use of pen, ink and paper, I might have been sent to the Columbia river, and kept there for seven years, unheard of by my friends or family; tyrants never lack the means of destroying the reputations of those they oppress.

Had not the house of representatives spurned with indignation this unconstitutional attempt to justify the lawless acts of a lawless tyrant, the sufferings of baron Trenck would not have been strange in America.

And what, let me ask, is our present security, unless Wilkinson is punished for his daring outrage on all law? In the case of Dr. Bollman, we are told in a newspaper, the writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge Bee of South Carolina, was actually served. What was the answer of the officer who had him in custody? Attend to it ye who respect your government. Although (said he) I respect the civil institutions of my country; yet I must obey the orders of my superior officer. The prisoner was not given up. Here then was a denial of this all-important right; no need for the interposition of the senate. In England, that land of oppression, this officer would have been immediately punished. In our free government, things are ordered otherwise. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, there was much grumbling about a gag law, that shut people's mouths—under the present administration a man may not only be gagged, but his throat cut without any law, and he that does it will find protectors amongst the sages of the nation.

Wilkinson tells us he has acted with the approbation of the governor and judges. If this be true, it is high time these men were removed from office. Men placed in the most important stations, over a territory respectable for its wealth and population, and over a city that yields in importance to very few on the continent; sworn to administer justice agreeable to the constitution and laws; who would cringe to a military tyrant, and suffer him to trample on all law, should not be trusted. Perhaps the bayonet was at their breast, or the dagger of the assassin at their side; no less dangerous a situation can plead their excuse. Wilkinson, in telling us this unlikely tale; intends not only an excuse for his own illegal acts, but it is saying to those he has injured, see me if you dare—I am here entrenched in New Orleans in the favor of the executive—the governor and judges are my creatures—you cannot injure me. How long he will remain thus secure, will rest with the president.

Wilkinson, in his long fulsome panegyric on himself, published in the *Aurora* of 23d inst. as a letter from New Orleans (for his tricks of this kind are too well known to pass) has discovered from his spy, who had it in confidence from the friends of col. Burr, that I was sent to New Orleans, and was to meet the col at Bayou Pierre, on the 12th Jan. Unfortunately for this tale, which seems to have been fabricated after my arrest, major Floyd and Mr. Ralston will declare they have never spoken to me on the subject—but I scorn to justify myself, where I cannot be accused. It was necessary to alledge something against me. Wilkinson and his spies, and other confidential men, have made me a general, and given me an army of 20000 men (1000 more than I could have needed) and this too without consulting me, whilst I was harmlessly diverting myself in the uninhabited cane swamps in West Florida, three or four hundred miles out of the road leading from Nashville to Orleans. What can they not do? Bonaparte can conquer armies as fast as his enemies can raise them. But Wilkinson & his friends can both raise and conquer them in the same breath without powder or ball. This charge, however, cannot be the crime for which I have suffered, because the discovery has been made since my arrest. It seems I have committed another. A very great personage in this city, has declared publicly, that Adair was the most impudent of all the conspirators; for he had said to the first man he met in New Orleans, that the commander in chief of the army was a villain and a Spanish spy, and that he, Adair, expected to find the city in possession of his Catholic majesty.

With due submission, I will correct this statement, which I presume came from Wilkinson, as I was told he repeated it on the same evening I was confined. When I was repeatedly told in the public room,

amongst gentlemen, acquaintances and strangers; that Wilkinson had denounced me as a traitor, and declared me at the head of an army coming to attack that city; I coolly answered, that reports were different in different countries; that in Kentucky, people were more afraid of Wilkinson than Burr; because many of them believed him to be in Spanish pay. A gentleman (pointing to a small man in the room) observed to me, take care what you say, that man is a spy on you from the general, and I would not be surprised if you are confined for that before night; I answered with perhaps some warmth, let him confine me and be d—d, I despise his power. For this I have suffered, for this I have been imprisoned; I had before been persecuted for saying Mr. — did not possess more talents than every other man in the U. States. I ought to have known the danger of speaking freely of great men. I acknowledge my imprudence; but I cannot repeat of my sins; I have suffered, but I have done no one act for which I am sorry.

So far as I know or believe of the intentions of col. Burr (and my enemies will agree I am not ignorant on this subject) they were to prepare and lead an expedition into Mexico, predicated on a war between the two governments; without a war he knew he could do nothing. On this war taking place he calculated with certainty, as well from the policy of the measure at this time, as from the positive assurances of Wilkinson, who seemed to have the power to force it in his own hands. This continued to be the object of col. Burr, until he heard of the venal and shameful bargain made by Wilkinson at the Sabine river—this information he received soon after the attempt to arrest him at Frankfort. He then turned his attention altogether toward strengthening himself on the Washita and waiting a more favorable crisis. I thought the first of these objects honorable and worthy the attention of any man; but I was not engaged in it—my political as well as private pursuits forbid me from taking a part until it was over; nor did I ever believe, notwithstanding Wilkinson's swaggering letters to me on that subject; which may be seen, that a war would take place—this opinion I formed last winter in this city. In the second object of col. Burr I had no interest. I have said I was not engaged in either. If I had, the first step would have been to engage men—I could do nothing without. I call upon Wilkinson and his friends to produce a single man that I have attempted to engage in any enterprise whatever. I am not the apologist of col. Burr—he can defend himself; I only speak of his intentions so far as they relate to myself. My business in New Orleans did not require my presence there till the latter part of January, consequently I took the circuitous route. I have before described, so far as this statement relates, my imprisonment. It remains with those who have the power to say how long Wilkinson shall remain secure (as he boasts) in New Orleans, or when he will be placed within the reach of the civil law.

JOHN ALAIR.

City of Washington, }
March 1, 1807. }

Extract of a letter from New Orleans.

"The 18th of December was a day of solemn and strong emotion in this city. Gen. Wilkinson was on that day called upon to answer to the supreme court for having arrested and sent off Dr. Bollman, who was not only the bearer of a treasonable letter from Col. Burr to the general, in which he proposed to seduce the general and the corps under his command, from their fidelity, by the proffer of the second place in command, and high honors and rewards; but was actually the prime agent of col. Burr in this city, to propagate his revolutionary projects, and to keep him advised by express or otherwise, of every occurrence that might transpire. Various were the opinions and conjectures on the occasion. Some were hardy enough to assert that the general would slight the writ which had been issued for bringing up Bollman, while others contended that it was such an act of violence against the constitution of the United States, to resist an act of habeas corpus, that disobedience would be ultimately punished by a jail. At length the hour arrived which was to decide this important question. The general appeared before the court divested of the appendages of an officer with neither the usual guard for his person nor an advocate for his cause. When the general advanced to the bar notwithstanding the deep solicitude of the crowd who filled the court house, the most perfect stillness

and silence prevailed. After a short pause the general addressed the court in following manner:

"Summoned by the highest authority known to the constitution of the country, I cheerfully obey the mandate, and present myself before this honorable court to await their will and pleasure.

"I hold in my hand the writ of habeas corpus, commanding me to produce the body of Erick Bollman before you. This is impossible because he is out of my power; but I have attached to the writ my answer, containing the charge against Bollman, and the cause of my conduct on this extraordinary case, which I shall beg leave to read.

Here the General read his return to the writ, which has been already submitted to the public.—He then proceeded:

"Unskilled in the forms of courts, in terms of law, or technical phraseology, I have submitted to your honors a plain statement of facts, and shall with confidence rest the justification of the steps I have taken, on the motives and principles by which I was governed. Although this enlightened court may be satisfied, the ignorant, the idle and the curious may not, therefore it is in the places of common and general resort, it is demanded, 'why was Bollman arrested by arbitrary power?' The answer is brief, 'to prevent the effect of this very attempt to rescue him, and thus restate him in the sinister correspondence which he had established with the conspirators in Tennessee and Kentucky. That this measure of necessity was understood by the governor and judges Hall and Mathews, and that the release of a conspirator yesterday by a judge below (Workman) who was sent abroad to machinate afresh and with impunity, foul plans against the United States, serves to illustrate the grounds of the precaution which has been taken."

"I am in possession of much information which cannot be safely imparted at this moment—let it be sufficient to say, that I know our public affairs are approaching rapidly to a threatening crisis—and let the information which I may with propriety give, suffice to warn the faithful citizens of the impending danger. I will appeal to any casuist whether in extreme cases the remedy should not be correspondent, and whether the lenity of our laws is not dangerously applied, where it is employed to screen the guilty, and to arm the traitor for the subversion of the very constitution on which they rest. To save the body we amputate a limb—to stop a conflagration we demolish an edifice, and to arrest treasonable designs it has been found salutary to dispense with the tardy forms of justice."

"Your honors will pardon me for imposing these reflections on your time; I offer them to explain the purity of my intentions, and should my zeal have beguiled my judgment, to extenuate the error."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

From the River La Platte.

By Mr. Wells, who arrived in town last evening from the River Platte, by the way of the Vineyard, we have the following particulars:

After the recapture of Buenos Ayres, commodore Popham came in with his squadron before Monte Video. About the 5th Oct. there arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, the Lancaster 64, Medusa frigate, and a number of transports, with about 1800 troops.

On the 28th of Dec. an attack was made by the squadron against the town of Monte Video. But for want of water for the large ships, the attempt was relinquished. But the next day the town of Maldonado was taken by the said troops, and remained in their possession in November, when Mr. Wells sailed.

It appears it was the object of commodore Popham to keep possession of Maldonado, and remain in the river until he had accounts from home. If reinforced it was believed he would make a serious attack on Monte Video; but if otherwise, it was supposed he would leave the country, directing a few ships to remain to blockade the river.

Considerable distress and discontent seems to exist in the province of La Plata, which may lead to consequences not generally expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The British packet *Manchester*, captain Davies, arrived last evening within the Hook in 47 days from Falmouth and 15

from Bermuda, where a mail.

Captain Davies informed us that on the 13th of Jan. don papers are to unfortunately left probably receive tomorrow.

We learn verbal taken place between the Continent and that quarter. The remnant of his the emperor Alexander treating.

Captain Davies for the governance. They contain the treaty lately ministers and the tain.—*Mercantile*

The editors of have received 1 of January, six the ship *Oliver* of these papers at our last; the gl army, & the British ponies, gave no the powerful Na

It will be seen, that the F at Warsaw, and ed offensive and the quarter, but situation of the

It also appear were profiting by enemy; their str ly increasing.

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The king of P to the conclusion of peace had at but from which of the French and on account of no hopes of p As to the arm that it was impo with the condit were advancing defend their o French armies

On the 9th ship *Diana* Nob 7 days from R reported when h had been defeat that had taken Visula; but the nor any circum cide whether th credit.

The recapture nally discredit

The West Ind mouth the 6th. An order of the London Gaz is in substance, ele, "that no n to trade from an or in the possess neutral trade dir the enemy's por the neutral trade hibited."

On the above rald observes— dily decide the who has no com can dispense wi pursued by nece sure goes comp will now, in ret ade, be hermet opportunity of duce to any pa rect trade from under this salut cans will not be trade between Holland, &c."

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Sir Harford accounts to gov headquarters. of seeing them

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'S MAIL.
b. 23.
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Feb. 28.
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Falmouth and 15

from Bermuda, where she touched to deli-
ver a mail.

Captain Davies came up in his boat, and
informed us that he sailed from Falmouth
on the 13th of January, and that his Lon-
don papers are to the 10th, but that he had
unfortunately left them on board. We shall
probably receive them in the course of the
morning.

We learn verbally that no action had
taken place between the hostile armies on
the Continent since our last advices from
that quarter. The king of Prussia with
the remnant of his army, had joined that of
the emperor Alexander, and both were re-
treating.

Captain Davies has brought dispatches
for the government of the United States.
They contain he understood a duplicate of
the treaty lately negotiated between our
ministers and the cabinet of Great Bri-
tain.—*Mercantile Ad.*

The editors of the New York Gazette,
have received London papers to the 11th
of January, six days later than those by
the ship Oliver Elsworth. The complexion
of these papers are much more lively than
our last; the gloomy state of the French
army, & the brilliant prospects of their op-
ponents, gave new life to the enemies of
the powerful Napoleon.

It will be seen by the subsequent ex-
tracts, that the French head quarters were
at Warsaw, and that nothing had prevent-
ed offensive and defensive operations in
that quarter, but the extremely distressed
situation of the French army.

It also appears that the Russian army
were profiting by the distresses of their
enemy; their strength and hopes were daily
increasing.

The papers contain two very important
state papers. One is the proclamation of
the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of
his refusing to ratify the armistice. The
other is a note of Talleyrand (prince of
Benevento) presented to the Prussian ple-
nipotentiaries on signing the armistice.

The king of Prussia states that previous
to the conclusion of the armistice, a basis
of peace had actually been agreed upon,
but from which the continued successes
of the French led Bonaparte to depart;
and on account of his growing demands,
no hopes of peace could be entertained.
As to the armistice, his majesty states,
that it was impossible for him to comply
with the conditions of it, as the Russians
were advancing not only to his aid, but to
defend their own frontiers, which the
French armies menaced.

On the 9th of January the American
ship Diana Noble, arrived at Falmouth in
7 days from Rochefort. It was currently
reported when he sailed, that the Russians
had been defeated by the French in a bat-
tle that had taken place on the banks of the
Vistula; but the time was not mentioned
nor any circumstances to enable us to de-
cide whether the report is entitled to any
credit.

The recapture of Buenos Ayres was ge-
nerally discredited.

The West India fleet sailed from Fal-
mouth the 6th, under convoy.

An order of Council was to appear in
the London Gazette of the 10th Jan. and
is in substance, says the Morning Chroni-
cle, "that no neutral ships be permitted
to trade from any port under the control,
or in the possession of the enemy. The
neutral trade direct from neutral nations to
the enemy's ports is still permitted; but
the neutral trade from port to port is pro-
hibited."

On the above order, the Morning He-
rald observes—"This measure will speed-
ily decide the question, whether France,
who has no commercial marine of her own,
can dispense with the carrying trade, as
pursued by neutrals, but which this mea-
sure goes completely to extinguish. She
will now, in return for her menaced block-
ade, be hermetically sealed up, without an
opportunity of exporting any of her pro-
duce to any part of the globe. The di-
rect trade from America is permitted, but
under this salutary regulation the Ameri-
cans will not be allowed to carry on the
trade between France, Spain, Italy, and
Holland, &c."

A copy of the treaty with G. Britain has
come out in the packet; and a London
paper states, that a duplicate was going by
the Enterprise direct for New York.

Price of Stocks at London, Jan. 10.
Bank stock 211 1-2; 3 per cent. consols
59 3 4 5 8 1 2; omnium 32 3 4; consols
for account 61 3 8 1 8.

London, Jan. 6.

Sir Harford Jones has brought the latest
accounts to government from the Russian
head-quarters. He had a full opportunity
of seeing them with his own eyes and we

have his authority to say, that he never
saw an army in a higher state of discipli-
ne, or more eager to meet the enemy *a
l'arme blanche*. The two columns of the
Russians, under generals Benningsen and
Buxnowden, amount to 150,000 men,
which must have joined by the 9th.

January 8.
The mails from Denmark bring news
to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this,
that the French army are in a most direful
state by dysentery and other infectious
disorders, produced by the severity of the
weather and the want of proper food—
nearly the whole of the army being dis-
abled.

The Danes, apprehensive of French at-
tempts to violate their neutrality, & force
them into measures inconsistent with their
interest, are making preparations to vindic-
ate their rights, and have equipped sever-
al ships of the line for the protection of
their coast and trade.

Shetwick, Dec. 30.

We learn that Napoleon arrived at War-
saw on the 19th inst. where prince Morat
was confined to his bed.

Skirmishes daily take place between the
Russian and French out-posts.

Five hospitals are erected at Warsaw.
Kosciusko, who left Paris, the 13th, was
expected at Warsaw, to put himself at the
head of the Polish confederation.

Gen. Benningsen with 73,000 men, re-
treating before the French to Narew, de-
stroyed all the provisions, and took with
him all the Poles who were able to serve
in the army.

Tonningen, Dec. 30.

All accounts agree that the French ar-
my are much reduced by sickness and
scarcity. The Empress Josephine and the
queen of Holland have fled from the co-
astion.

General Benningsen, with 80,000 men,
is near Warsaw, harassing the French,
whose misery and distress give them no
savour for fighting. In truth, we are as-
sured, that the affairs of Napoleon are des-
perate.

Presburg, Dec. 30.

We learn that the Russians, 50,000
strong, are posted at Moldavia and Wal-
lachia, as friends and allies of the Sublime
Porte; that they have advanced as far as
Widden, and united with 40,000 Servians,
commanded by Czerni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 10th state
that the hospitals there and at Magdeburg
are full of sick and wounded French, who
arrive nightly by waggons full. Contagi-
ous fevers and flux prevailed to an alarm-
ing degree. The physicians are put in re-
quisition.

The Russian army on the frontiers of
Poland amount to 350,000 men, and will
be enlarged by January.

Denmark, Dec. 30.

Accounts from Berlin of the 28th say,
that the French army in Poland has suffer-
ed so much from disease, occasioned by a
constant fall of rain, as not to be able to
act on the offensive with safety.

London, January 9.

The king of Prussia's head quarters have
been transferred from Konigsberg to Weh-
lau. His army combined with the Russian
division under general Tolstoy, amounts
to 100,000 men. The Prussians are com-
manded by general Kalkreuth.

It is stated in a private letter, that two
regiments of French cavalry were cut to
pieces by two Prussian regiments, the for-
mer having been drawn into an ambuscade
near Danzig. An application has been
made to the emperor of Austria, on the
part of France, desiring that he should sur-
render Gallicia, if this should be tendered
necessary by any arrangement in Poland.
To this demand the emperor Francis is
said to have replied by a decided negative.
There are several rumors of a general en-
gagement, about the 25th ult. and of a pa-
cification between Prussia and France.
Both these reports we are strongly inclined
to discredit.

It now appears that general Benningsen,
after laying waste the country, has taken
up his position at Pultau, a town situated
near the confluence of the Narew and the
little river Rossoka. It is said to be a ve-
ry strong position, for all the country be-
tween the Narew and the Bug is extreme-
ly difficult, full of woods and marshes,
whilst the open country, between Pultau
and the Vistula, has been ravaged and laid
waste.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

[TRANSLATION]

City of Caracas, July 27, 1806.

The captain general, with the advice &

approbation of the auditor of war (a judge
appointed to hear the first appeal in mili-
tary affairs) condemned the companions of
the traitor Francis Miranda to the fol-
lowing punishments, viz.

to be hanged.

James Gardner, Gustavus Adolphus
Be guett, Charles Johnson, Miles Hall,
John Fera, Francis Ferguson, Thomas
Donahue, Thomas Billop, Daniel Kemp-
er, Paul Francis George, a Portuguese.

All the above were commissioned offi-
cers under Miranda, and above 25 years of
age.

Transportation to the forts at Boca Chica,
[at the entrance of the harbor of Carthage-
na] for 8 years hard labor.

Benjamin Nicholson, Samuel Price,
Robert Stevenson, William Long, Henry
King, William Prais, George Ferguson,
Joaquin Hoyt, Abraham Head, William
Burnside, William Coate Wright, Daniel
Newberry, Samuel Tocher, Henry
Sperry, Pompey Grand, Benjamin Da-
vis.

Transportation to Omoa for 10 years.

John O. Sullivan, David diecleit, Hen-
ry Ingersoll, John Birch, Robert Saunders,
John Ersell, Paul Nougat, Jeremiah Pow-
ell, John Sherman, Daniel Mackey, John
Hayes, John Elliot, Thomas Gil, John
Moore, Bayley Negus.

Transportation to Porto Rico for 10 years.

Moses Smith, James Grant, Matthew
Buchanan, David Winton, Joseph Bernot,
John Vancell, Frederick Riesters, Finiss
Raymon, Eden Harhegman, John Scott,
Stephen Bantis, Alexander Schanen, Wil-
liam Lippincott.

Bors. Confined at Boca Chica until the
determination of the king.

Reog Joseph Hedeille, Joseph
Smith.

The foregoing judgments have been re-
gularly executed.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

From the Boston Repository.

DR. PARK,

I send you an extract faithfully
translated from "The chatechism estab-
lished for the use of all churches in the
French empire, and so established by the
Archepiscopal authority." It may amuse
some of your readers.

A. A.

Extracts from the chatechism, published for
the use of churches in the French em-
pire.

Question. What are the duties of chris-
tians towards the princes by whom they
are governed, and particularly towards our
emperor Napoleon 1st?

Ans. All christians owe to the princes
by whom they are governed, and we in
particular owe to our emperor Napoleon
1st, respect, obedience, love, fidelity, mili-
tary service, tributes ordered for the pre-
servation of his empire and throne; we
owe him also fervent prayers for his safety
and for the spiritual and temporal pros-
perity of his state.

Q. Why are we bound in such duties
towards our emperor?

A. First, because God, who creates em-
pires, and distributes them at his pleasure
by dispensing his blessings in peace and in
war to our emperor, has confirmed him as
our sovereign, and has established him as
the minister of his power and as his image
upon earth. To honor and serve our em-
peror is the same as to honor and serve God
himself. Secondly, because our Lord Je-
sus Christ himself, both by his doctrine and
his example, has taught us what we owe
to our rulers.

Q. Are there not other more particular
motives, by which we should be more
strictly bound to Napoleon our emperor?

A. Yes; because God has raised him
up, in such trying times, for the purpose
of re-establishing the holy worship of our
ancestors, and to be the protector of our
sacred religion; because he has brought
back and preserved public order, by his
profound and energetic wisdom; because
he defends the empire by his powerful arm;
because he has become the Lord's anoint-
ed, by means of the consecration which he
has received from the Sovereign Pontif,
the chief of the universal church.

Q. What are we to think of those who
fail in these duties towards our emperor?

A. That according to the apostle St.
Paul, they resist the decree established by
God himself, and render themselves sub-
ject to eternal damnation.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this Office.

Extract from an act of the corporation
of Alexandria for the extinguishment
of fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be
present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to
obey the order or direction of any officer who
shall be appointed by any fire company now
established, or which may be hereafter estab-
lished knowing him to be an officer, such
person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five
dollars: Provided the name of such officer
shall have been first published in one of the
public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Relief Fire Company,
held at Mr. Mott's tavern, on Thursday, 5th
instant, 1827, the following officers were e-
lected for the present year, viz.

Commanders.—William Harper 1st.—Thom-
as Preston, 2d.—G. Chapin, 3d.

Subordinate Directors.—Thomas Vowell,
jun. 1st.—A. Janney, 2d.—John Young, 3d.

Regulators.—William Paton, jun. 1st.—
M. Butts, 2d.—C. Slade, 3d.—James Ander-
son, 4th.

Trustees.—John Johnston, 1st.—William
Newton, 2d.—Joseph Harper, 3d.

Treasurer.—Thomas Vowell, junior.

Extract from the minutes.

Test.

Joshua Riddle, Clerk.

March 6.

67 The Trustees of the Alex-
andria Academy, have engaged the Reverend
OWEN P. MAGRATH as a Teacher of the La-
tin and Greek languages, and Mr. JEREMY
COWING to teach English, Writing, Arith-
metick, Geography and the Mathematics, in
the Academy.—Their Schools will be opened
for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday,
the first of April next. In the mean time ap-
plication may be made to either of those
Teachers for admission of scholars. The
price of tuition to be Thirty Dollars in the up-
per room and Twenty in the lower. The
strictest attention will be paid by the Visitors
and Trustees to the progress of the pupils in
their respective studies.

An election of twelve Trustees will be held
at the Academy, on the 2d Monday of April
next at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,

N. Fitzhugh, Sec'y.

March 6.

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at
DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of
Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on
Wednesday, the 6th of May next if fair;
if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a de-
cree of the court of the United States, for
the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district,
pronounced at May term last, in a suit de-
pending in said court between the execu-
tors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was
surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts,
plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others de-
fendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg,

on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of
Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Lees-
burg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or
so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise
certain sums of money, interest and costs in
said decree mentioned.

William Mann, }
Armstead Long, }
Charles F. Mercer, }
Richmond, March 6. }
2awts

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at
DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the town of
LEESBURG, in the county of Loudoun, on
WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next
(if fairly if not, the first fair day) by virtue
of a decree of the court of the United States
for the 5th circuit in the Virginia district,
pronounced in November term 1806, in a
suit depending between the executors of
Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was sur-
viving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plain-
tiffs—and Samuel Hough, Malton Hough and
others, defendants—

112 acres of Land, lying in the

county of Loudoun, on the Kitockten Run, be-
ing a part of a tract called Scotland Tract.—
A tract containing 38 acres, with a Merchant
Mill thereon, also a part of the before men-
tioned tract—Also 108 acres of Land, like-
wise a part of Scotland Tract, or so much
thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain
sums of money, interest and costs in said de-
cree mentioned.

William Mann, }
Armstead Long, }
Charles F. Mercer, }
Richmond, March 6. }
2awts

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing season.

A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOGE,

January 3.

2awts

Wanted to Hire,
ABOUT THIRTY HANDS and several Horses and Carts. For terms apply to Jonathan Scholfield, of Alexandria, or Charles Stewart, of Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.
Feb. 24. 2aw2w

TUITION.
THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their patronage and liberality towards him, and begs leave to inform them, respectively, that he continues to teach **SCHOOL** at his Academy, on King-street, opposite Mr. George Denesle's, where will be taught as usual, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Common, Vulgar, and Decimal; Geometry, Trigonometry, plain & spherical; Surveying, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Navigation, &c. Young Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with any of the above arts, will meet with due attention from
George W. Carlin.
March 2. 2aw3*

Just now Published,
AND FOR SALE
By **ROBERT GRAY**, Bookseller, in King-street.
A NEW WORK
Entitled
GEOGRAPHICAL COMPILATION
For the Use of Schools.

Being an accurate description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States in the known world, with an account of their population, government, religion, manners, literature, universities, history, civil divisions, ecclesiastical hierarchy, principalities, (with an account of their importance, remarkable monuments, illustrious citizens, commerce and population, &c. &c. &c.)
The whole arranged in a catechetical form, compiled from the best American, English, and French authors. By **D. L. C.** teacher of geography.

In this compilation will be found several interesting and new particulars concerning the latest transactions in Europe, Asia and Africa; with a long and accurate description of the United States and Spanish America. Also a description of the most famous of the ancient nations, as Palestine or Judea, Greece, Italy, Gaul, &c. &c.

This work is printed on a handsome type, on elegant paper, neatly bound and lettered; in two vols. 12 mo. Price \$2 50 cents.

This book has obtained, been approved and subscribed to by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, by the Directors of Colleges of Union at Schenectady, in the state of New York, of George-Town, and of St. Mary, in Baltimore; in which last institution, as likewise the Indies seminary of Mrs. La Combe, and of Mr. Bacanais, in Baltimore; of Mrs. Rivard, and Mrs. Greland, in Philadelphia; and of Miss De St. Memmi, in Burlington, New-Jersey, it has been adopted, to the exclusion of all other treatises of geography. It has also obtained the subscription of the most respectable part of the citizens of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, and of the state of New-Jersey. This makes the author entertain the flattering prospects of seeing his labor rewarded by the suffrage of a liberal and enlightened public, who doubtless will encourage a work which has been sanctioned by so many able citizens in the Union, and for which no trouble has been spared to render it at the same time instructive and agreeable.

Delectando, pariterque Monendo.
Hortat, de Arte politica.
March 2. 2aw3w*

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, this morning early, an apprentice to the shoe-making business, named **JAMES BUTLER**. He is about 19 years old, slim made, grey eyes, brown hair, down look, much freckled; took with him sundry clothing. The above reward will be given for apprehending said apprentice, if taken within 10 miles of Alexandria, and a proportionate reward and all reasonable charges if taken at a further distance.
Charles Pascoe.
March 2. 2aw3w

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a law passed at the last general assembly of Virginia, authorizing the establishment of a **TOLL BRIDGE** across Great-Hunting-Creek, the commissioners therein named will attend at the house of John Gooding, in Fairfax county, on the 9th day of March next, and open books of subscription for raising the capital sum of twelve thousand dollars, in shares, as pointed out and authorized by the said law.
February 26. 2aw

TO RENT.
A CONVENIENT two-st. FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to
Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.
January 7. 2aw

Rope for Sale.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
At his Room STONE, King street, a few doors west of the house of the late Mr. Davey, has on hand, an assortment of **WHITE ROPE**, consisting of **LEADING LINES, BED CORDS, TRACE ROPE, FISHING LINES, CHALK LINES, MILL and WELL ROPE,** of all sizes—

With all kind of Rope excepting Tanned Rope—all of which he will sell low by wholesale or retail.
February 28. 2aw3*

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,
For a term of Years, or for ever,
A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accommodate purchasers. Application may be made to **William Herbert, Esq.** or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.
John C. Herbert.
February 12. 2aw3f

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to decline business in this place, takes this method of calling upon all those who are indebted to him for payment; and such as do not come forward before the 24th of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.
My own debts must be paid: therefore, an apology for this call is unnecessary. Any claims not liquidated are requested to be presented, as all honest ones will meet with attention so far as in my power.
I HAVE ON HAND
A quantity of **DRY GOODS**, the price of which I will make very low to any person that will purchase the whole.
I have also on hand,
A general assortment of **Groceries and Liquors** as usual.
George Clementson.
February 24. 2aw3w2w

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership of **Davey and Mills**, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and **William N. Mills** is solely authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.
January 23. 2aw3f

William N. Mills,
CONTINUES to carry on the **Grocery & Flour Business**, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,
2500 weight Firkin Butter,
in complete order for shipping.
January 23. 2aw3f

Coach-Making.
REA AND TAYLOR,
LATE OF NEW-YORK,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gadsby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
February 2. 2aw

FOR SALE,
A WELL finished three story **BRICK HOUSE and LOT**, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.
A well finished two story **Brick House and Lot**, on Duke-street, near the river.
A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.
Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Ohey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river.
A tract of Land containing 310 acres, in Greenbrier county, Virginia.
Also, a very convenient and well finished **Brick House and Lot**, in George-Town, with **Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.**
Also, a two story **Frame House and Lot**, in George-Town, and **Bake House**—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.
If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.
Samuel Craig.
January 22. 2aw

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community beg permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved a abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her rapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY **NICHOLAS HINGSTON,**
At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickert's and Newton's.
Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of
Richard Lee and Son,
Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:
Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,
You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.
JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,
My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-aches, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them were alive for some time after.
JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street, Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended
Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,
Prepared by **Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.**
The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,
The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:
For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.
JOHN SCOTT, Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs of the asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps, in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleet, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.
Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago,

cutaneous, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy, at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most distressing instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums.
The Indian Vegetable Specific.
For the cure of Venereal complaints.
January 21

Notice is hereby given,
THAT all persons who may be found trespassing on the land belonging to C. W. Valangen, situated on the Potomac River, near Alexandria, below the mouth of Mol Frost's Run, and extending to a line belonging to Mr. Peter Sheron's, nearly at the lower extremity of the Focess: and from thence back from the river to the north branch of Little Hunting-Creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided.
C. W. Valangen.
February 23. 2aw3w*

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the line leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to **JAMES IRVIN**, or myself.
Robert Adam.
January 20. 2aw3f

PUBLIC SALE.
TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next,
The Lots of Ground, with the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Smith, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square, save 48 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, decided to and now in the occupation of John Manderville.
The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late William Ramsay; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to **John Longden**, who is authorized to bargain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever, on very low terms.
February 25. 2aw3w

For Sale,
BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of **PRIME LAND**, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made.—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to **Charles Powell**, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia.
Richard Bland Lee.
February 16. 2aw3f

For Sale or Rent,
MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. **William F. Grymes**, near the place, Mr. **William Wedderburn**, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to
Sarah Porter.
February 14. 2aw3f

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

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